CLAIMS

1. An organic electroluminescent device that comprises organic compound layer(s) including at least one organic emitting layer sandwiched between a pair of electrodes, wherein at least one organic compound layer is formed from an organic compound material having an impurity concentration of lower than 1000 ppm.

2. An organic electroluminescent device that comprises organic compound layer(s) including at least one organic emitting layer sandwiched between a pair of electrodes, wherein at least one organic compound layer is formed from an organic compound material having an impurity concentration of lower than 500 ppm and the impurity therein is a halogen-containing compound.

3. The organic electroluminescent device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the halogen-containing compound is a halogen compound.

4. The organic electroluminescent device as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the organic compound layers are a hole injection layer, an organic emitting layer and an electron injection layer.

5. The organic electroluminescent device as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, wherein at least one organic compound material to form the organic compound layer(s) is purified through sublimation.

6. The organic electroluminescent device as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, wherein at least one organic compound material to form the organic compound layer(s) is purified through recrystallization or reprecipitation, or through recrystallization combined with reprecipitation.

7. A method for selecting organic compound materials for organic electroluminescent devices, comprising determining, through high-performance liquid chromatography, the impurity content of each organic compound material to form organic compound layers for the devices, selecting those having an impurity content of smaller than 1000 ppm out of the materials analyzed, and using the thus-selected materials for forming the organic compound layers.

8. A method for selecting organic compound materials for organic electroluminescent devices, comprising determining the impurity content of at least one organic compound material to form organic compound layers for the devices, selecting those having an impurity content of smaller than 1000 ppm out of the materials analyzed, and using the thus-selected materials for forming the organic compound layers.

9. The method as claimed in claim 7 or 8 for selecting organic compound materials for organic electroluminescent devices, wherein the impurity in the organic compound materials is a halogen-containing compound.